CHAPTER 2 Assessment

CCSS

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES** When did the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom begin in Egypt, and how were these two periods similar?

Lesson 2

2. **MAKING INFERENCES** What can you infer about the Minoan royal family's attitude toward art from the fact that there were workshops in the royal palace at Knossos?

Lesson 3

3. **ANALYZING INFORMATION** How did geography and climate interact to affect Indus Valley civilizations?

Lesson 4

4. **SPECIFYING** What were three major activities of the Shang culture in China?

Lesson 5

5. **LOCATING** What was the oldest major city in the Americas? What notable buildings did it have?

21st Century Skills

6. **GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** How did the Nile River shape Egyptian civilization?

7. **COMPARE & CONTRAST** How did the Israelites differ from all the other cultures of western Asia and Egypt? How does that difference still affect the world today?

8. **IDENTIFYING/EXPLAINING CONTINUITY & CHANGE** What would likely happen to a Zhou king if an earthquake killed several thousand people in his kingdom? Why?

Exploring the Essential Questions

9. **INTERPRETING SIGNIFICANCE** Working with a small group, find a large map or globe of the world showing at least six civilizations mentioned in this chapter. Analyze the common geographic features of these civilizations. Write an essay explaining your analysis, illustrated with photos of excavated sites and drawings of what you imagine those sites looked like when they were thriving.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

The Arthrashastra was written during the last days of the Indus Valley civilization. It is a lengthy collection of advice to rulers on politics and economics.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"If a king is energetic, his subjects will be equally energetic. If he is reckless, they will not only be reckless likewise, but also eat into his works. . . . During the first one-eighth part of the day, he shall post watchmen and attend to the accounts of receipts and expenditure; during the second part, he shall look to the affairs of both citizens and country people; during the third, he shall not only receive revenue in gold, but also attend to the appointments of superintendents; during the fifth, he shall correspond in writs with the assembly of his ministers, and receive the secret information gathered by his spies."

—from "The Duties of a King" (Book I, Chapter 19, of *The Arthrashastra*)

10. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** People paid taxes based on how much they earned. With this in mind, what do you think "eat into his works" means?

11. **SPECULATING** What can you tell about the attitude of the author from the fact that he advises kings to meet with their spies? Was this advice probably good?

Extended-Response Question

12. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Describe the ways the ancient civilizations discussed in Chapter 2 were structured. Compare and contrast the roles their people had and their degrees of hierarchy (class systems). Consider what these structures say about the civilizations' complexity.

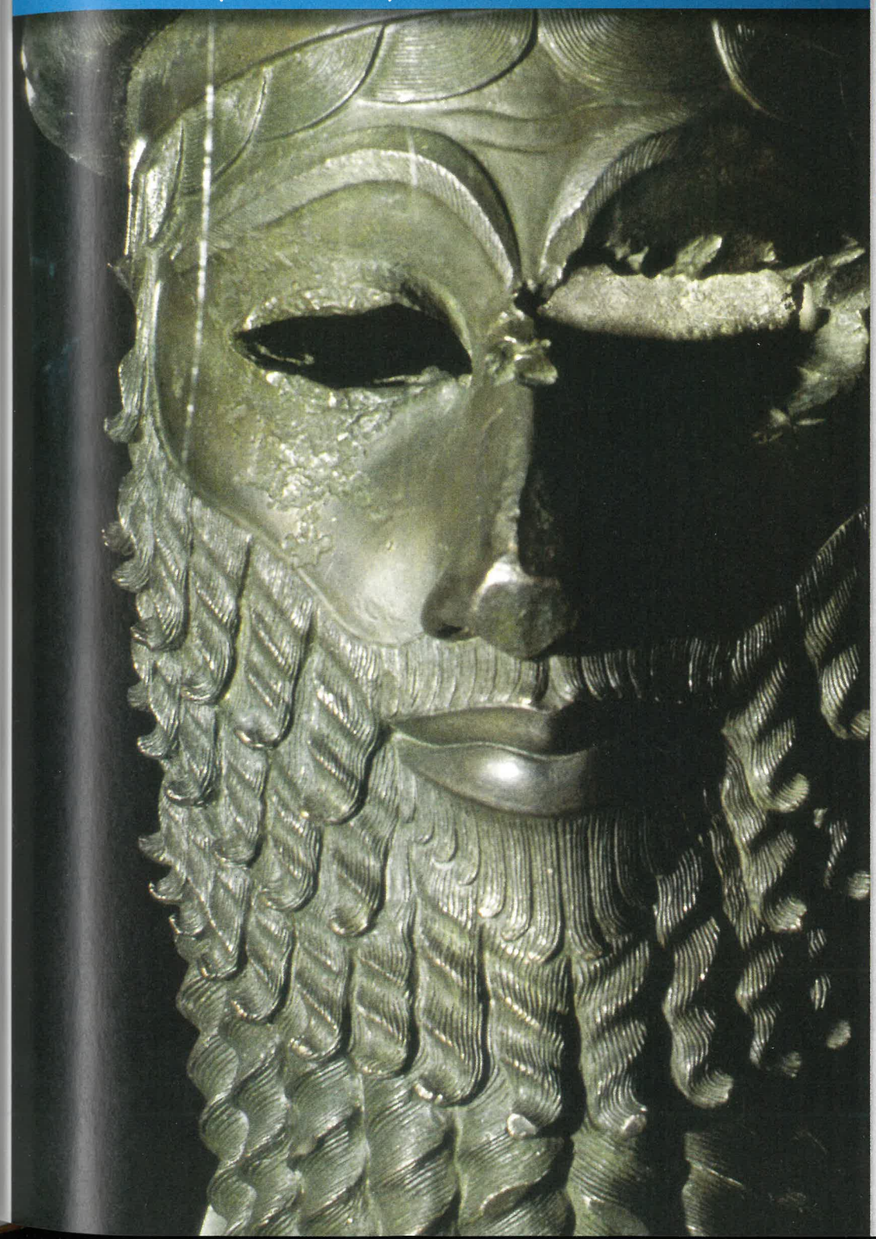
Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Go to page	23	31	32	37	43	22	30	39	22	44	44	25

Early Empires in the Ancient Near East

c. 2300 B.C.–c. 300 B.C.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *How were empires of the ancient Near East governed?* • *How do empires rise, how are they maintained, and what causes them to fall?*



networks

There's More Online! about early empires in the ancient Near East.

CHAPTER 3

Lesson 1 *Akkad and Babylon*

Lesson 2 *Egypt and Kush*

Lesson 3 *Assyria and Persia*

The Story Matters...

Around 2300 B.C., the first empires emerged in Mesopotamia. Sargon I, the ruler of the Akkadian Empire, expanded his territory by military conquest and maintained it by using local leaders as his governors. When the Akkadian Empire ultimately declined, the Babylonian Empire rose in its place. King Hammurabi maintained his empire through a strict system of justice. Eventually, the Babylonian Empire also fell into decay. The Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian Empires rose and fell in similar patterns. The decline of these great empires can be traced to their inability to effectively govern or maintain order throughout their vast territories.

◀ Dating from 2300 B.C., this bronze sculpture is thought to be a portrait of Sargon I, ruler of Akkad. Sargon was the first great empire builder, conquering most of Mesopotamia, Syria, and modern-day Iran.

PHOTO: Silvio Fiore/SuperStock/Getty Images

CHAPTER 3 CCSS

Place and Time: Near East 2300 B.C.–300 B.C.

The ancient Near East saw the rise and fall of great empires such as Akkad, Babylon, Egypt, Assyria, and Persia. Great leaders, supported by strong militaries, united many territories and peoples to create large empires. Each empire formed its own culture and unique traditions and ultimately evolved into a new society. Governments were maintained by complex systems of administrators who collected taxes and dispensed justice over wide territories. Abundant food production, due to the widespread use of irrigation, enabled the rise of magnificent cities, boasting high artistic and cultural achievements.

Step Into the Place

Read the quotes and look at the information presented on the map.

DBQ **Analyzing Historical Documents** What qualities do you think were required to be a successful ruler in the ancient Near East?

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I had in harness for the forces of my land more chariots and teams of horses than ever before. To Assyria I added land and to its people I added people. I brought contentment to my people [and] provided them with a secure abode.

Tilglath-pileser, exalted prince, the one whom the gods Ashur and Ninurta have continually guided wherever he wished [to go] and who pursued each and every one of the enemies of the god Ashur and laid low all the rebellious . . ."

—Tilglath-pileser I, King of Assyria c. 1100 B.C.

PRIMARY SOURCE

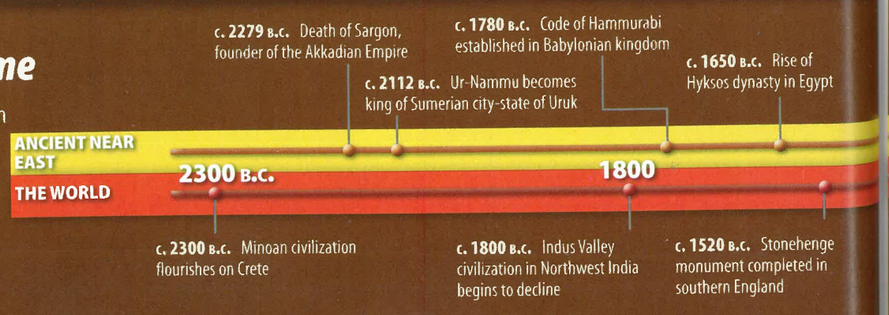
"195. If a son strike his father, his hands shall be hewn off.
196. If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.
197. If he break another man's bone, his bone shall be broken.
198. If he put out the eye of a freed man, or break the bone of a freed man, he shall pay one gold mina.
199. If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of its value.
200. If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out.
201. If he knock out the teeth of a freed man, he shall pay one-third of a gold mina.
202. If any one strike the body of a man higher in rank than he, he shall receive sixty blows with an ox-whip in public."

—The Code of Hammurabi

PHOTO: (l)Middle Eastern / Brigeman Art Library/Getty Images, (r)©Corbis

Step Into the Time

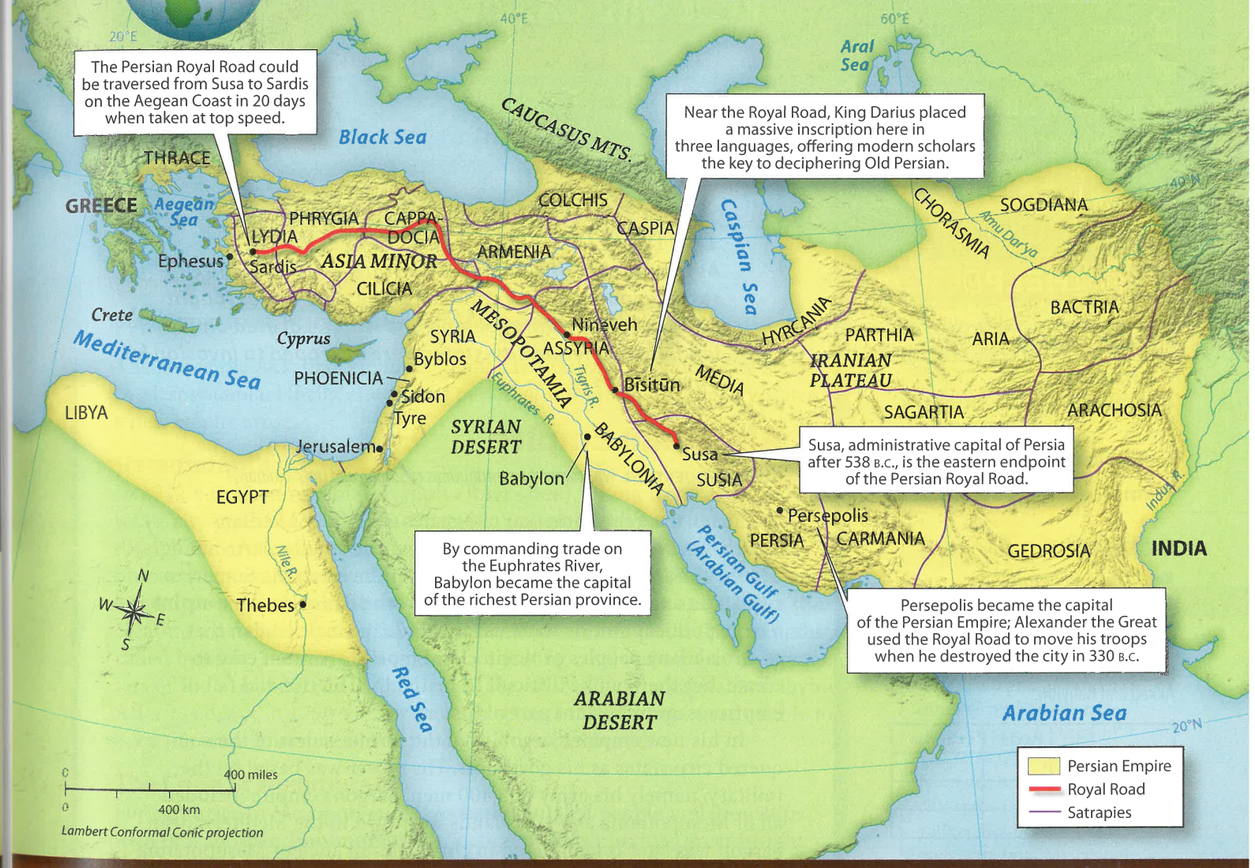
Making Connections Research two leaders from the top portion of this time line and write a paragraph on their cultural contributions.

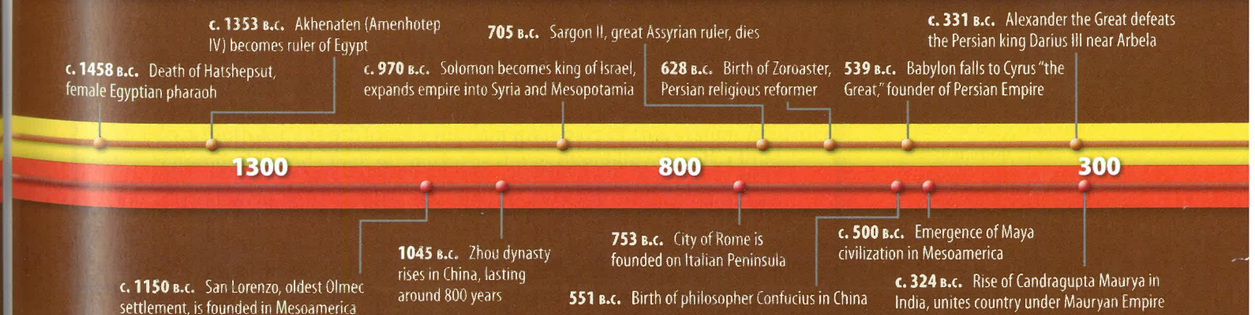

ANCIENT NEAR EAST
THE WORLD
2300 B.C.
1800
c. 2279 B.C. Death of Sargon, founder of the Akkadian Empire
c. 2112 B.C. Ur-Nammu becomes king of Sumerian city-state of Uruk
c. 1780 B.C. Code of Hammurabi established in Babylonian kingdom
c. 1650 B.C. Rise of Hyksos dynasty in Egypt
c. 2300 B.C. Minoan civilization flourishes on Crete
c. 1800 B.C. Indus Valley civilization in Northwest India begins to decline
c. 1520 B.C. Stonehenge monument completed in southern England

networks *There's More Online!*

- MAP Explore the interactive version of this map on Networks.
- TIME LINE Explore the interactive version of the time line on Networks.

Persian Empire 559 B.C.–330 B.C.




1300
800
300
c. 1458 B.C. Death of Hatshepsut, female Egyptian pharaoh
c. 1353 B.C. Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV) becomes ruler of Egypt
c. 970 B.C. Solomon becomes king of Israel, expands empire into Syria and Mesopotamia
705 B.C. Sargon II, great Assyrian ruler, dies
628 B.C. Birth of Zoroaster, Persian religious reformer
539 B.C. Babylon falls to Cyrus "the Great," founder of Persian Empire
c. 331 B.C. Alexander the Great defeats the Persian king Darius III near Arbela
c. 1150 B.C. San Lorenzo, oldest Olmec settlement, is founded in Mesoamerica
1045 B.C. Zhou dynasty rises in China, lasting around 800 years
753 B.C. City of Rome is founded on Italian Peninsula
551 B.C. Birth of philosopher Confucius in China
c. 500 B.C. Emergence of Maya civilization in Mesoamerica
c. 324 B.C. Rise of Candragupta Maurya in India, unites country under Mauryan Empire

networks

There's More Online!

- ☑ BIOGRAPHY Hammurabi
- ☑ BIOGRAPHY Sargon I
- ☑ CHART/GRAPH Hammurabi's Code
- ☑ IMAGE Akkadian Cylinder Seal
- ☑ IMAGE Babylonian Art
- ☑ IMAGE Hammurabi's Stela
- ☑ IMAGE Victory Stele of Naram-Sin
- ☑ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ☑ SECONDARY SOURCE The Rise of the Akkadian Empire under Sargon
- ☑ VIDEO Akkad and Babylon

LESSON 1

Akkad and Babylon

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How were empires of the ancient Near East governed?*
- *How do empires rise, how are they maintained, and what causes them to fall?*

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **successor**
- **method**

Content Vocabulary

- **empire**
- **patriarchal**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Comparing and Contrasting Use a graphic organizer like the one below to compare and contrast the empires of Akkad and Babylon.

	Akkad	Babylon
Time period		
Ruler(s)		
Achievement(s)		

It Matters Because

As the number of Sumerian city-states grew and the city-states expanded, new conflicts arose. City-states fought each other for control of land and water. Located on flat land, the Sumerian city-states were also open to invasion by other groups.

Akkadian Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *What were the contributions of Sargon and the Akkadians?*

To the north of the Sumerian city-states were the Akkadians (uh • KAY • dee • uhnz). They spoke a Semitic language. Around 2340 B.C., Sargon, leader of the Akkadians, overran the Sumerian city-states and set up the first empire in world history. An **empire** is a large political unit or state, usually under a single leader, that controls many peoples or territories. Empires are often easy to create, but they can be difficult to maintain. The rise and fall of empires is an important part of history.

In his new empire, Sargon used the former rulers of the conquered city-states as his governors. His power was based on the military, namely his army of 5,400 men. Sargon's empire included all of Mesopotamia as well as lands westward to the Mediterranean. Sargon was later remembered in chronicles in ancient Mesopotamia as a king who "had no rival or equal, spread his splendor over all the lands, and crossed the sea in the east."

One of Sargon's **successors**, his grandson Naram-Sin, who ruled from 2260 B.C. to 2223 B.C., continued the greatness of the Akkadian empire. Like his grandfather, Naram-Sin waged numerous military campaigns. His successes led him to boast that he was "King of the Four Corners of the Universe," and he declared himself a god. The Akkadian empire, however, did not last. Attacks from neighbors caused the Akkadian empire to fall by 2150 B.C.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining How did Sargon establish and rule his empire?

PHOTO: The Bridgeman Art Library International; Art Media/Heritage-Images/The Image Works; © Werner Forman/Corbis; © Gianni Dagli Orti/Corbis, Middle Eastern / Bridgeman Art Library/Getty Images.

◀ Victory Stele of Naram-Sin, c. 2200 B.C.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Making Inferences Why do you think this monument was built? What or whom does it commemorate?

empire a large political unit or state, usually under a single leader, that controls many peoples or territories

successor one who follows, especially one who succeeds to a throne or an office

method a systematic plan for doing something

Babylonian Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *What was the significance of Hammurabi's codification of laws?*

The end of the Akkadian empire brought a return to independent city-states in Mesopotamia. Finally, after a long period of warfare among the city-states, a new empire arose.

Hammurabi's Rule

In 1792 B.C. Hammurabi (HA • muh • RAH • bee), a king from Babylon, which was a city-state south of Akkad, came to power. Hammurabi had a well-disciplined army of foot soldiers who carried axes, spears, and copper or bronze daggers. He learned to divide his opponents and subdue them one by one. Using such **methods**, he gained control of Sumer and Akkad, thus creating a new Mesopotamian kingdom. After his conquests, Hammurabi called himself "the sun of Babylon, . . . the king who caused the four quarters of the world to render obedience." He established his capital at Babylon. After his death in 1750 B.C., however, a series of weak kings were unable to keep the empire united, and it finally fell to new invaders.

The Code of Hammurabi

For centuries in Mesopotamia, laws had regulated people's relationships with one another. Hammurabi's collection of laws provides great insight into social conditions there. The Code of Hammurabi was based on a system of strict justice. Penalties for criminal offenses were severe, and they varied according to the social class of the victim. A crime against a noble by a commoner was punished more severely than the same offense against a member of the lower class. Moreover, the principle of retaliation (an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth) was a fundamental part of this system of justice.

Hammurabi's code took seriously the duties of public officials. Officials who failed to solve crimes had to make personal restitution to the victims or their families. Judges could be penalized for ruling incorrectly on a case.

The law code also included what we would call consumer-protection laws. Builders were held responsible for the buildings they constructed. If a house collapsed and caused the owner to die, the builder was put to death.

PHOTO: The Bridgeman Art Library International

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

What defines an empire?

How would you define the word *empire*? How is it different from, or similar to, other terms like *dynasty, monarchy,* or *civilization*? The term first appears in reference to the rise of city-states in the major river valleys. But how or when does state-building become empire-building? Where did historians draw that line when they called Akkad the first empire? Use the Internet to find reliable sources to determine a concrete explanation of the term *empire.* Determine how it is different from other, similar terms. Then, make your case about whether you think Akkad was or was not an empire.

CHARTS/GRAPHS

HAMMURABI'S CODE

The Code of Hammurabi addresses a wide variety of topics.

▸ CRITICAL THINKING

1. ***Comparing*** What similarities do you find between Hammurabi's Code and laws in the United States?
2. ***Speculating*** Why do you think the code was carved onto a stele like this one?

▲ *The Code of Hammurabi*, c. 1760 B.C., Louvre Museum, France

patriarchal dominated by men

Hammurabi's Code
If any one bring an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if it be a capital offense charged, be put to death.
If anyone is committing a robbery and is caught, then he shall be put to death.
If a man rent his boat to a sailor, and the sailor is careless, and the boat is wrecked or goes aground, the sailor shall give the owner of the boat another boat as compensation.
If a man wishes to separate from a woman who has borne him children, or from his wife who has borne him children, then he shall give that wife her dowry, and a part of the usufruct [right of use] of field, garden, and property, so that she can rear her children.
If a son strike his father, his hands shall be hewn off.
If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.
If a builder build a house for some one, and does not construct it properly, and the house which he built fall in and kill its owner, then that builder shall be put to death.

The largest category of laws in the Code of Hammurabi focused on marriage and the family. Parents arranged marriages for their children. After marriage, the two parties signed a marriage contract, which made the marriage legal.

Mesopotamian society was **patriarchal**; that is, men dominated the society. Hammurabi's code shows that women had far fewer rights in marriage than men had.

A woman's place was definitely in the home. A husband could divorce his wife if she failed to fulfill her duties, was unable to bear children, or tried to leave home to engage in business. Even harsher, a wife who neglected her home or humiliated her husband could be drowned.

Fathers ruled their children as well. Obedience was expected: "If a son strike his father, his hands shall be hewn off." If a son committed a serious enough offense, his father could disinherit him. Hammurabi's laws clearly covered almost every aspect of people's lives.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Interpreting What was Hammurabi like as a conqueror and as a ruler?

PHOTO: Art Media/Heritage-Images/The Image Works

LESSON 1 REVIEW CCSS

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Applying*** Why could the word *empire* apply to Hammurabi's rule of Babylon?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Comparing and Contrasting*** How were Akkad and Babylon alike and different?

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Assessing*** What were the contributions of Sargon and the Akkadians?
4. ***Evaluating*** What was the significance of Hammurabi's codification of laws?

Writing Activity

5. **ARGUMENT** In a well-developed essay, create and defend a thesis that states the degree or extent to which you agree or disagree with the laws of Hammurabi's code. Focus on at least three specific ideas in the code and support your thesis with observations, examples, explanations, facts, and, if applicable, anecdotes.

networks

There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY Akhenaten
- BIOGRAPHY Tutankhamen
- IMAGE Art from Meroë in Kush
- IMAGE Temple of Hatshepsut
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- MAP The Kingdoms of Egypt, Kush, and Axum, c. 1200 B.C.–A.D. 1400
- SECONDARY SOURCE The Hyksos Invasion of Egypt
- SLIDE SHOW The Amarna Period of the New Kingdom
- VIDEO Egypt and Kush

Reading HELPDESK CCSS

Academic Vocabulary

- **visible**
- **assume**

Content Vocabulary

- **chariot**
- **expedition**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Sequencing Use a graphic organizer like the one below to show major events and changes in Egypt and Kush between 1650 B.C. and A.D. 150.

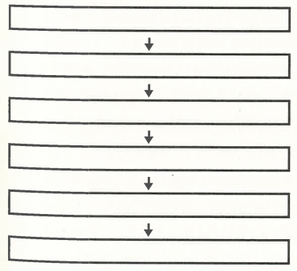


PHOTO: Ary Diesendruck/Stone/Getty Images, akg-images / François Guénet, akg-images / Werner Forman, Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY.

LESSON 2

Egypt and Kush

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How were empires of the ancient Near East governed?*
- *How do empires rise, how are they maintained, and what causes them to fall?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After a period of disorder, new dynasties of pharaohs established the New Kingdom (c. 1550–1070 B.C.). The New Kingdom restored Egyptian greatness and created an empire that made Egypt the most powerful state in the ancient Near East. To the south of Egypt, a new kingdom known as Kush emerged.

Egypt: The New Kingdom

GUIDING QUESTION *What was distinctive about the New Kingdom in ancient Egypt?*

The Middle Kingdom came to an end around 1650 B.C. with the invasion of Egypt by a group of people from western Asia known as the Hyksos (HIHK • SAHS).

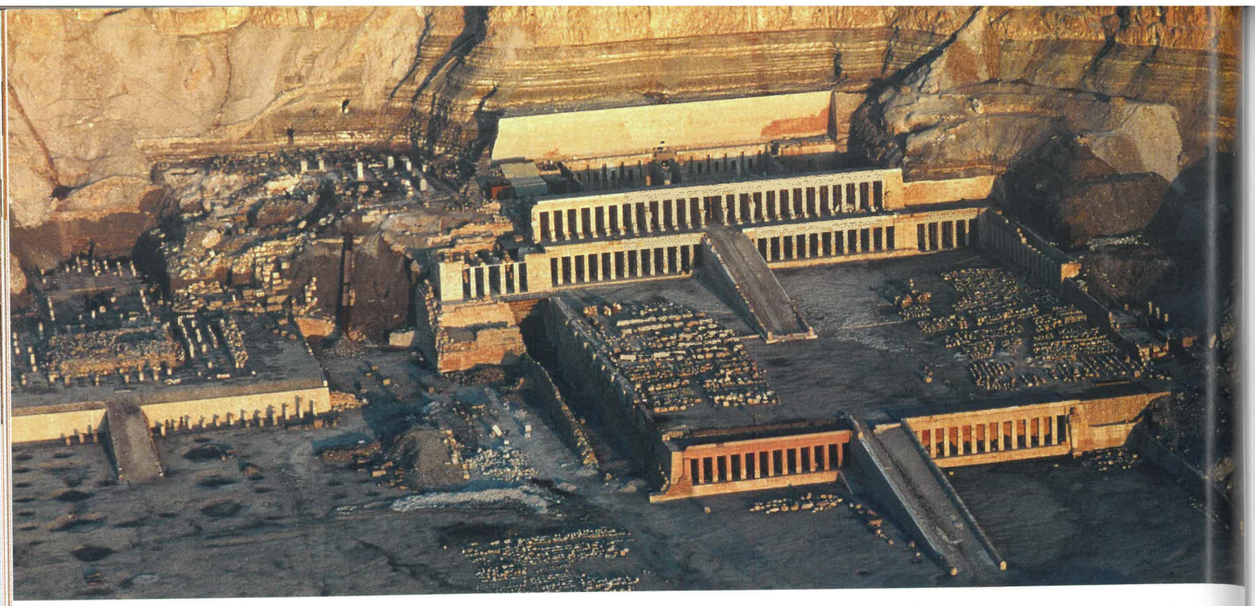
Influence of the Hyksos

The Hyksos used horse-drawn war **chariots** to overwhelm the Egyptian soldiers, who fought from donkey carts. For almost 100 years, the Hyksos ruled much of Egypt. The presence of the Hyksos was not entirely negative for Egypt, however.

The conquered Egyptians learned a great deal from their conquerors. From the Hyksos, the Egyptians learned to use bronze in the making of their farming tools and their weapons. The Egyptians also mastered many of the military skills of the Hyksos, especially the use of horse-drawn war chariots. Eventually, a new dynasty of pharaohs used the new weapons to drive out the Hyksos and reunite Egypt.

Height of the New Kingdom

It was the pharaoh Ahmose I who managed to defeat and expel the Hyksos from Egypt. He reunited Egypt and established the New Kingdom, which lasted from 1550 B.C. to 1070 B.C. Ahmose also launched the Egyptians along a new militaristic path. A more professional army was developed.



▲ Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Making Connections Who was Hatshepsut? What is the modern-day significance of this temple?

chariot a two-wheeled horse-drawn battle cart, also used in processions and races

visible capable of being seen

assume to take up or in; to take control of

During the period of the New Kingdom, Egypt created an empire and became the most powerful state in the ancient Near East. Thutmosis I expanded Egypt's border to the south by conquering the African kingdom of Nubia. Thutmosis III led 17 military campaigns into Canaan and Syria and even reached as far east as the Euphrates River. His forces occupied Canaan but allowed local native princes to rule. Egypt now pursued an active political and diplomatic policy.

The new Egyptian imperial state reached its height during the reign of Amenhotep III (c. 1412–1375 B.C.). The achievements of the empire were made **visible** in the construction of magnificent new buildings and temples. Especially famous were the temple centers at Karnak and Luxor and the 70-foot-high (21.33 m) statues of Amenhotep III in front of temples along the Nile.

By the end of his reign, Amenhotep III faced a growing military challenge from the Hittites. His son, Amenhotep IV, proved to be even less able to deal with this threat. In large part, this was because of a religious upheaval that he began in Egypt.

The pharaoh Amenhotep IV introduced the worship of Aten, god of the sun disk, as the sole god. He pursued the worship of Aten with great enthusiasm. Amenhotep changed his name to Akhenaten, "Servant of Aten," and closed the temples of other gods. He even set up a new capital called Akhetaten ("Horizon of Aten"), a new city located at modern Tell el-'Amârna, 200 miles (321.87 km) north of Thebes.

Akhenaten's attempt at religious change failed. In a society that had always been tolerant of many gods, Akhenaten's actions in destroying the old gods meant to many Egyptians the destruction of Egypt itself. Akhenaten's changes were soon undone after his death by the boy-pharaoh Tutankhamen, who restored the old gods. The Aten experiment failed to take hold. During the New Kingdom, an Egyptian queen even became pharaoh in her own right. This was Hatshepsut, who at first was regent for her stepson Thutmosis III but later **assumed** the throne herself. Hatshepsut's reign was a prosperous one, as is especially evident in her building activity. She built a great temple dedicated to herself at Deir el-Bahri, near Thebes.

PHOTO: Ary Diesendruck/Stone/Getty Images

As pharaoh, Hatshepsut sent out military **expeditions**, encouraged mining, and sent a trading expedition up the Nile. Hatshepsut's official statues sometimes show her clothed and bearded like a king. She was addressed as "His Majesty." That Hatshepsut was aware of her unusual position is evident from an inscription that she placed on one of her temples. It read: "Now my heart turns to and fro, in thinking what will the people say, they who shall see my monument in after years, and shall speak of what I have done."

▲ This painting in the tomb of Sennedjem depicts Sennedjem, who lived during the reign of Ramses II, worshiping Egyptian gods.

expedition a journey taken for a specific purpose

The Egyptian Empire Ends

The upheavals associated with Amenhotep's religious revolution led to a loss of Egypt's empire. Preoccupied with religious affairs, the pharaoh ignored foreign affairs and lost both Syria and Canaan. Under Ramses II, who reigned from c. 1279 B.C. to 1213 B.C., the Egyptians went back on the offensive. They regained control of Canaan but were unable to reestablish the borders of their earlier empire. New invasions in the 1200s B.C. by the "Sea Peoples," as the Egyptians called them, destroyed Egyptian power in Canaan and drove the Egyptians back within their old frontiers. The days of the Egyptian Empire ended. The New Kingdom collapsed in 1070 B.C.

For the next thousand years, Egypt was dominated periodically by Libyans, Nubians, Persians, and, finally, Macedonians after the conquest of Alexander the Great. In the first century B.C., the pharaoh Cleopatra VII tried to reestablish Egypt's independence. Her involvement with Rome led to her defeat and suicide, and Egypt became a province in Rome's empire.

☑ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Central Ideas What was the worship of Aten, and how did it affect Egypt?

The Kingdom of Kush

GUIDING QUESTION *How did Kush emerge as a strong early African civilization?*

South of Egypt is an area known as Nubia. By 2000 B.C., a busy trade had arisen between Egypt and Nubia. Egyptian merchants traveled to Nubia to obtain ivory, ebony wood, frankincense (a fragrant tree resin), and leopard skins. Nubia was subject to Egyptian control for many centuries. However, the collapse of the New Kingdom enabled it to free itself and become the independent state of Kush around 1000 B.C.

In 750 B.C., Kush conquered Egypt. In 663 B.C., however, the Kushites, still using bronze and stone weapons, were overwhelmed by the Assyrians, who were armed with iron spears and swords. The Kushites, driven out of Egypt, returned to their original lands in the upper Nile valley.

The economy of Kush was based at first on farming; millet and other grain crops were grown along the banks of the river. Kush soon emerged, however, as one of the major trading states in the region with its center at the city of Meroë. Well-located at the point where a newly opened land route across the desert to the north crossed the Nile River, Meroë was also blessed with a large supply of iron ore. Having learned iron smelting from the Assyrians, the Kushites made iron weapons and tools that were sent abroad.

▼ This gold plaque depicts a king from Meroë honoring an Egyptian god.

PHOTO: ©akg-images / François Guénet, ©akg-images / Werner Forman.

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

1. **HUMAN SYSTEMS** *How did the location of each kingdom contribute to its development?*
2. **ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY** *Why might trade have prospered in each kingdom?*

For the next several hundred years, Kush was a major trading empire that had links to other states throughout the region. In addition to its own quality iron products, Kush provided goods from Central and East Africa for the Roman Empire as well as Arabia and India. The major exports of Kush were ivory, gold, ebony, and slaves; in return, the Kushites received luxury goods, including jewelry and silver lamps from India and Arabia.

Not much is known about Kushite society. It seems likely that it was mostly urban. At first, state authorities probably controlled foreign trade, but the presence of extensive luxury goods in the numerous private tombs in the area indicates that at one time material prosperity was relatively widespread. This suggests that a fairly large merchant class carried on trading activities. Indeed, the merchants of Meroë built large houses with central courtyards. Like the Romans, they also built public baths. Kushite prosperity was also evident in the luxurious palaces of the Kushite kings. Like the Egyptian pharaohs, these kings were buried in pyramids, although theirs were considerably smaller than those of their Egyptian models.

The state of Kush flourished from about 250 B.C. to about A.D. 150 and then began to decline, possibly because of the rise of a new power in the region. Known as Axum, it was located in the highlands of modern-day Ethiopia. Axum owed its prosperity to its location along the Red Sea, on the trade route between India and the Mediterranean Sea.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What was life like at different times in the kingdom of Kush?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Determining Cause and Effect*** What is a chariot, and how did it affect the outcome of the Egyptian war with the Hyksos invaders?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Summarizing*** Summarize the major events that occurred in Egypt and Kush between 1650 B.C. and A.D. 150. As you do this, introduce some of the causes and effects of these events.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Making Generalizations*** What was distinctive about the New Kingdom in ancient Egypt?
4. ***Sequencing*** How did Kush emerge as a strong early African civilization?

Writing Activity

5. **NARRATIVE** Imagine yourself as a prosperous merchant in Meroë. Describe the items you trade, using the words that are most likely to make them desirable to a buyer. Do not limit yourself to adjectives—include figurative language such as metaphors, similes, descriptive adverbs, and precise nouns as appropriate.

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There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY Cyrus
- IMAGE Ashurbanipal Hunting Lions
- IMAGE Darius I
- IMAGE Relief from Babylon's Ishtar Gate
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- MAP The Persian Empire, 500 B.C.
- PRIMARY SOURCE Zoroastrian Hymn to Ahuramazda
- SLIDE SHOW The Assyrian War Machine
- VIDEO Assyria and Persia

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **remarkable**
- **sought**
- **sustained**

Content Vocabulary

- **satrapy**
- **satrap**
- **monarchy**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Summarizing Use a graphic organizer like the one below to summarize the differences and similarities of the Assyrian and Persian Empires.

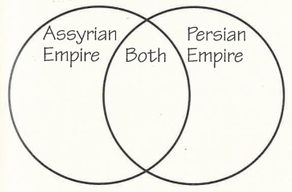


PHOTO: © The Trustees of the British Museum/Art Resource, NY; The Art Gallery Collection / Alamy; Art Kowalsky / Alamy; © Robert Harding Picture Library / SuperStock

LESSON 3

Assyria and Persia

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How were empires of the ancient Near East governed?*
- *How do empires rise, how are they maintained, and what causes them to fall?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After 700 B.C., new empires arose in western Asia that covered vast stretches of the ancient world. The Assyrians were better at conquest than at ruling, and their empire lasted less than 100 years. The Persian Empire brought many years of peace to Southwest Asia, increasing trade and the general well-being of its people.

The Assyrian Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *What characterized the empire of the Assyrians?*

The first of the new empires was formed in Assyria, located on the upper Tigris River. The Assyrians were a Semitic-speaking people who exploited the use of iron weapons to establish an empire by 700 B.C. The Assyrian Empire included Mesopotamia, parts of the Plateau of Iran, sections of Asia Minor, Syria, Israel, and Egypt down to Thebes. In less than 100 years, however, internal strife and resentment of Assyrian rule began to tear the Assyrian Empire apart. In 612 B.C., the empire fell to a coalition of Chaldeans and Medes (people who lived in the east). Seven years later, the rest of the empire was finally divided between the two powers.

At its height, the Assyrian Empire was ruled by kings whose power was seen as absolute. Under their leadership, the Assyrian Empire became well organized. Local officials were directly responsible to the king. The Assyrians also developed an efficient system of communication to administer their empire more effectively. A network of staging posts was established throughout the empire that used relays of horses (mules or donkeys in the mountains) to carry messages. The system was so effective that a governor anywhere in the empire could send a question and receive an answer from the king within a week.

The Assyrians were good at conquering others. Through many years of practice, they developed effective military leaders and fighters. They were able to enlist and deploy troops numbering in

Analyzing PRIMARY SOURCES

CCSS

Assyrian Combat

"3,000 of their combat troops I felled with weapons. . . . Many I took alive; from some of these I cut off their hands to the wrist, from others I cut off their noses, ears, and fingers; I put out the eyes of many of the soldiers. . . . I burned their young men and women to death."

—Ashurbanipal, quoted in *The Might That Was Assyria*

DBQ ***IDENTIFYING POINT OF VIEW***

Do you think Ashurbanipal speaks with pride, remorse, or objectivity? Explain your answer.

the hundreds of thousands, although most campaigns were not on such a large scale. The Assyrian army was well organized and disciplined. A force of infantrymen was its core, joined by cavalrymen and horse-drawn war chariots that were used as platforms for shooting arrows. Moreover, the Assyrians had the first large armies equipped with iron weapons.

Another factor in the army's success was its ability to use different military tactics. The Assyrians could wage guerrilla warfare in the mountains and set battles on open ground, as well as lay siege to cities. They were especially known for their siege warfare. They used battering rams and siege towers to hammer at the city's walls. Then they would tunnel under them, making them collapse.

The Assyrians used terror as an instrument of warfare. They regularly laid waste to the land in which they were fighting. They smashed dams; looted and destroyed towns; set crops on fire; and cut down trees, particularly fruit trees. The Assyrians were also known for committing atrocities on their captives.

The culture of the Assyrian Empire was a mixture. The Assyrians took over much of Mesopotamian civilization. They saw themselves as guardians of Sumerian and Babylonian culture. One of the last Assyrian kings, Ashurbanipal, established one of the world's first libraries at Nineveh. This library has provided abundant information concerning ancient Southwest Asian civilizations.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What factors helped the Assyrians assume and maintain power?

The Persian Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *What factors contributed to the success and ultimate fall of the Persian Empire?*

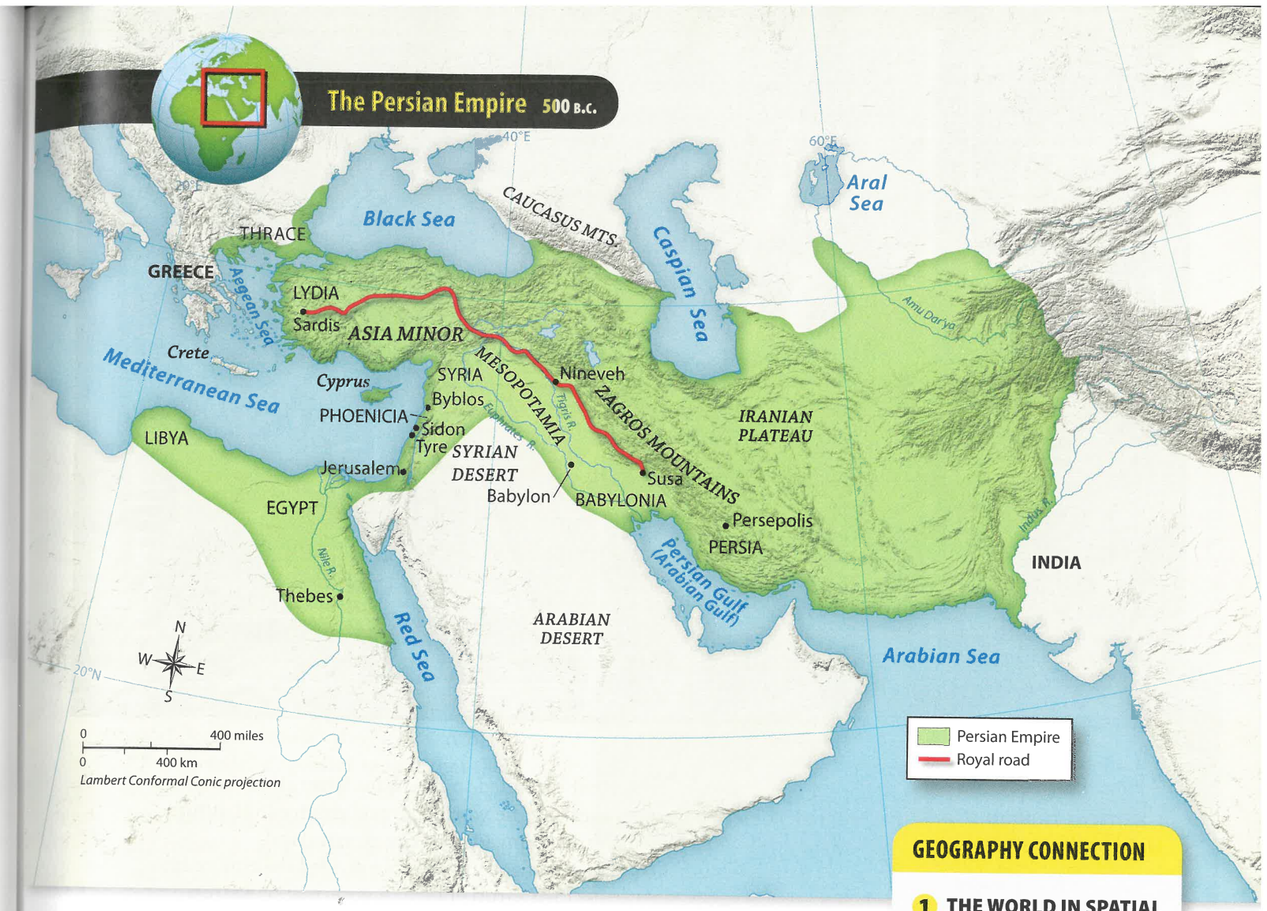
After the collapse of the Assyrian Empire, the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar (NEH • byuh • kuhd • NEH • zuhr) II made Babylonia the leading state in western Asia. He rebuilt Babylon as the center of his empire and gave it a reputation as one of the great cities of the ancient world. The city was most famous for its Hanging Gardens, known as one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. However, the splendor of Chaldean Babylonia proved to be short-lived. Babylon fell to the Persians in 539 B.C.

▼ This circa 650 B.C. relief of Ashurbanipal during a ceremonial lion hunt is from his palace at Nineveh.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals How are King Ashurbanipal, his servants, and the lions represented?

PHOTO: © The Trustees of the British Museum/Art Resource, NY



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

1. **THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS** *Why was the Royal Road constructed? What accounts for its location?*
2. **PLACES AND REGIONS** *How do you think people traveled from Susa to Sardis before the Royal Road was built? Recreate the map with alternate routes. Explain what you have done.*

The Rise of the Persian Empire

The Persians were Indo-Europeans who lived in what is today southwestern Iran. Primarily nomadic, the Persians were eventually unified by one family. One member of this family, Cyrus, created a powerful Persian state that stretched from Asia Minor to India. Cyrus ruled from 559 B.C. to 530 B.C. In 539 B.C. he captured Babylon. His treatment of Babylonia showed **remarkable** restraint and wisdom. He also allowed the Jews who had been held there as captives to return to Israel.

The people of his time called Cyrus "the Great." He demonstrated wisdom and compassion in the conquest and organization of his empire. He won approval by installing not only Persians but also native peoples as government officials in their own states. Unlike the Assyrian rulers, Cyrus had a reputation for mercy. Medes, Babylonians, and Jews all accepted him as their ruler. Cyrus had a genuine respect for other civilizations. For example, he used Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian designs for building his palaces.

Cyrus's successors **sought** to extend the territory of the Persian Empire. His son Cambyses (kam • BY • seez) successfully invaded Egypt. Then Darius (duh • RY • uhs), who ruled from 521 B.C. to 486 B.C., added a new Persian

remarkable worthy or likely to be noticed; being uncommon or extraordinary

sought made an attempt; tried

▲ An officer paying homage to King Darius I, shown here on his throne.

▶ **CRITICAL THINKING**

Evaluating What did King Darius accomplish during his reign?

province in western India that extended to the Indus River. He then conquered Thrace in Europe, creating the world's largest empire to that time. Contact with Greece led Darius to invade the Greek mainland.

Darius strengthened the Persian government. He divided the empire into 20 provinces, called **satrapies** (SAY • truh • pees). A governor, or **satrap**, literally a "protector of the kingdom," ruled each province. Each satrap collected taxes, provided justice, and recruited soldiers.

An efficient communication system **sustained** the Persian Empire. Officials easily traveled through the empire on well-maintained roads. The Royal Road stretched from Lydia in Asia Minor to Susa, the empire's chief capital. Like the Assyrians, the Persians set up way stations that provided food and shelter, as well as fresh horses, for the king's messengers.

In this vast administrative system, the Persian king—the "Great King"—held an exalted position. All subjects were the king's servants, and he held the power of life and death over them. Much of the empire's power depended on the military. By the time of Darius, Persian kings had created a standing army of professional soldiers from all parts of the empire. At its core were a cavalry force of 10,000 and an elite infantry force of 10,000. They were known as the Immortals because whenever a member was killed, he was immediately replaced.

satrapy one of the 20 provinces into which Darius divided the Persian Empire

satrap "protector of the Kingdom"; the governor of a province (satrapy) of the Persian Empire under Darius

sustained supported or held up

monarchy government by a sovereign ruler such as a king or queen

The Fall of the Persian Empire

After Darius, the Persian kings became isolated at their courts, surrounded by luxuries. As the kings increased taxes, loyalty to the empire declined. Struggles over the throne weakened the **monarchy** (rule by a king or queen).

Persian kings were polygamous (having many wives) and had many children. Artaxerxes II, for example, who ruled in the fourth century B.C., had 115 sons. Of course, the sons had little real power. However, that made them even more willing to engage in plots to gain the throne. Of the nine rulers after Darius, six were murdered as a result of court intrigue. Struggles for the throne weakened the empire and led to its conquest by the Greek ruler Alexander the Great during the 330s B.C.

PHOTO: The Art Gallery Collection / Alamy

Persian Religion

Zoroastrianism (zohr • uh • WAS • tree • uh • nih • zuhm), the Persians' religion, was their most original cultural contribution. According to tradition, Zoroaster, revered as a prophet of the "true religion," was born in 628 B.C. His teachings were recorded in the *Zend Avesta*, the sacred book of Zoroastrianism.

Like the Jews, Zoroastrians were monotheistic. To Zoroaster, Ahuramazda (the "Wise Lord") was a supreme god who created all things. Ahuramazda was supreme, but he was not unopposed. At the beginning of the world, the good spirit of Ahuramazda was opposed by the evil spirit (later identified with Ahriman).

Humans also played a role in the struggle between good and evil. Ahuramazda, the creator, gave all humans the freedom to choose between right and wrong. The good person chooses the right way of Ahuramazda. Zoroaster taught that there would be an end to the struggle between good and evil. Ahuramazda would eventually triumph, and at the last judgment at the end of the world, the final separation of good and evil would occur. Individuals, too, would be judged. If a person had performed good deeds, he or she would achieve paradise. If the person had performed evil deeds, the soul would be thrown into an abyss, where it would experience torment and misery.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Interpreting What was the relationship between the rise of the Persian state and Babylonia?

PHOTO: © Robert Harding Picture Library / SuperStock

▼ This Zoroastrian tower, constructed near the end of the fifth century B.C., is located in modern Iran.

▶ **CRITICAL THINKING**

Making Inferences What might this tower have been used for?

LESSON 3 REVIEW CCSS

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Stating*** How did satraps and satrapies help Darius govern?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Summarizing*** What did the Assyrian and Persian Empires have in common? How were they different?

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Examining*** What characterized the empire of the Assyrians?
4. ***Identifying Cause and Effect*** What characteristics contributed to the success and ultimate fall of the Persian Empire?

Writing Activity

5. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Write a reflection on the rise and fall of the Persian Empire. How did the quality of its rulers influence the empire's success? How did the empire maintain itself and what happened to cause its decline?

CHAPTER 3 Assessment

CCSS

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **IDENTIFYING** What civilization under what leader established the first empire in the world?
2. **DEFINING** What was Hammurabi's Code? Why was it important?

Lesson 2

3. **ANALYZING** How did the Hyksos invasion of Egypt contain the seeds of its own eventual defeat?
4. **SPECIFYING** How did Ahmose I, Thutmosis I, and Thutmosis III contribute to Egypt's power?
5. **IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES** When and why did the Egyptian Empire end? When did the New Kingdom collapse?

Lesson 3

6. **MAKING INFERENCES** The text says, "The Assyrians were better at conquest than at ruling." Why is this so?
7. **STATING** Who made the city of Babylon the center of an empire? What happened to Babylon after his reign?
8. **EXPLORING ISSUES** Name three factors that helped in creating and sustaining the Persian Empire.

21st Century Skills

9. **CREATE AND ANALYZE ARGUMENTS** Do you think Hammurabi's Code sounds fair and just? Present an argument for why it is or is not just using specific examples.
10. **TIME, CHRONOLOGY, AND SEQUENCING** In what chronological order did Hammurabi's kingdom, the Akkadian Empire, and independent city-states occur in Mesopotamia?
11. **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** Give three reasons why Kush was able to become a major trading empire.
12. **GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** How far did the Persian Empire stretch during the reign of Darius?
13. **COMPARE AND CONTRAST** What is Zoroastrianism? How does it resemble Judaism?

Exploring the Essential Questions

14. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** Work with a partner to create a large chart on posterboard that lists reasons why the empires discussed in this chapter failed. Include visuals and primary sources to illustrate some of these reasons. Draw conclusions about why empires in general fail and what rulers might do to postpone the end.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

In about 440 B.C., Herodotus, a famous Greek historian, described the Persian postal system that had been perfected by Darius.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"There is nothing in the world which travels faster than the Persian couriers. The whole idea is a Persian invention, and works like this: riders are stationed along the road, equal in number to the number of days the journey takes—a man and a horse for each day. Nothing stops these couriers from covering their allotted stage in the quickest possible time—neither snow, rain, heat, nor darkness. The first, at the end of his stage, passes the dispatch to the second, the second to the third, and so on along the line, as in the Greek torch-race. . . ."

—from *The Histories,* translated by Aubrey de Sélincourt

15. **IDENTIFYING** What was Herodotus's opinion of the Persian postal system?
16. **HYPOTHESIZING** What does the excerpt tell you about the general state of communication in the ancient world?

Extended-Response Question

17. **ARGUMENT** Does the rise and fall of empires, from the Akkadians through the Persians, suggest that the only constant is change? Why or why not?

Need Extra Help?

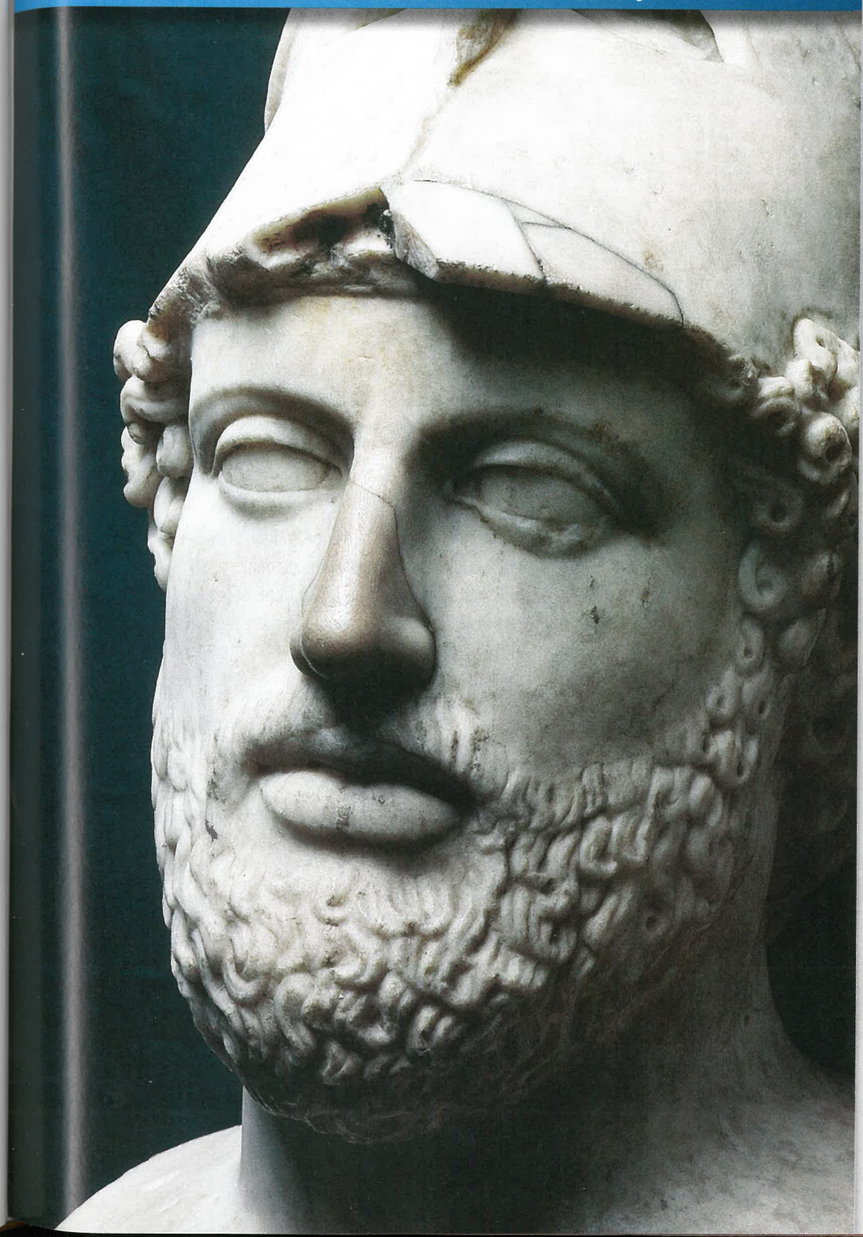
If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Go to page	48	49	51	51	53	55	56	57	49	48	53	57	59	48	58	60	48

The Ancient Greeks

c. 1600 B.C.–c. 133 B.C.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How can geography influence political organization?*
- *How can cultural and political differences lead to conflict and change?*



networks

There's More Online! about the ancient Greeks.

CHAPTER 4

Lesson 1 *Poets and Heroes*

Lesson 2 *The Greek City-States*

Lesson 3 *Classical Greece*

Lesson 4 *Classical Greek Culture*

Lesson 5 *Alexander and the Hellenistic Era*

The Story Matters...

Ancient Greek culture first emerged around 1600 B.C. in Mycenae, which developed a powerful military and participated in a wide trading network. Over the next thousand years, Greek society organized itself into city-states—the most famous of which were Athens and Sparta—that served as centers of political, religious, and cultural life. In Athens during the mid-fourth century, Pericles developed a direct democracy, in which all male citizens played a direct role in government decision making.

◀ This bust depicts Pericles, an Athenian statesman, who organized the first direct democracy. Under his direction, Athens became the center of Greek culture.

PHOTO: DEA / G. NIMATALLAH/De Agostini Picture Library/ Getty Images